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4. Guy Rannering;
5. Antiquary,
6. Rob Roy,
7. Old Mortality,
8. Bride of Lammermoor,
9. Black Dwarf,
10. Heart of Mid-Lothian,
11. The Monastery,
12. The Abbot,
13. The Pirate,
14. Fortunes of Nigel,
15. Peveril of the Peak,
16. Quentin Durward,
17. St. Ronan's Well,
18. Red Gauntlet,
19. The Betrothed,
20. The Talsman,
21. Woodstock,
22. Fair Maid of Perth,
23. Anne of Geierstein,
24. Count Robert of Paris,
25. Surgeon's Daughter.

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GOOD. THE PAPER IS GOOD

AND THE BOOKS ARE

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IF YOUR SUBSCRIPTION IS ABOUT OUT SEND \$2 TO RENEW AND GET THE BOOKS.

TERMS INVARIABLY CASH IN ADVANCE.

ALL REMITTANCES SHOULD BE MADE PAYABLE TO

THE ROANOKE TIMES PUB. CO.

To Save Shakespeare Antiquities.
LONDON, March 17.—[Special]—A bill has passed parliament vesting the corporation of Stratford, as trustees of Shakespeare's birthplace and other memorial places, with power to purchase Anne Hathaway's cottage and rectory college, which belonged to Shakespeare's mother. The St. James's congregation in the country upon

CARRIED 7 TO 1!

The Bond Ordinances Go Through Flying.

EVERY ONE PASSES BY BIG ODDS

And the City Rejoices That They Passed.

The Street, Sewer and Fire Department Ordinances Lead the List, Followed Tardily by the School, Map and Jail Ordinances—A Quiet Day and a Light Vote—How The Times Got the News to Press.

Tuesday, March 17. It was a day of many events. In the first place it was St. Patrick's Day, and the shamrock and the green glinted like harbingers of spring from many a hat and many a lapel. Then it was the day on which the ground hog's spell was broken, and the pesky little varmint whose fearsome conduct over his own shadow has given us a month and a half of bad weather. But the spell was broken, and the day shone under a splendid sunburst, till the spirit of every man, woman and child in Roanoke rose like mercury in a sun-kissed thermometer on a July day.

It was bond election day, too. One would hardly have known it, however, for the election was carried on so quietly that a stranger would never have suspected it from outward signs. Yet every one in town was keenly interested. For the public improvements of Roanoke depended upon the result of the day's balloting. The gray hours of early morning saw the gentle votes fall in. The Fire Department did good work. After the first hour the workers saw how things were going, that the fire ordinances were safe, and then they turned in with a will and carried the battle along the whole line. Every ordinance felt the lift of their spirited work, and reports went from First ward to Second and from Second to Third and so on around the ring—"Ten to one for the ordinances." "All the ordinances are running straight." "The jail and court house a little weak in the Second, but coming out all right."

By noon half the ballots were deposited. Everything was orderly. Not a drunken man around the polls. The bluecoats had an easy time of it. The afternoon wore on. The sun dropped in the West. At 6:02 every vote was in; the polls closed and the work of sorting and counting began. In the First ward the election officials were experts, and the sorting and counting went on rapidly and like clock-work.

TIMES reporters were at each polling place. Tables were prepared giving the returns. The figures were filled in as fast as read out, and the minute the last one was received the reporters put for THE TIMES office like his Satanic majesty treading tan bark.

At the office all was ready. Printers were at their cases; blank tables had been prepared, and all that had to be done was to insert the figures and put the tables in the form.

Within 15 minutes from the time the last figures were received THE TIMES Extra was on the street, and you, friend, were reading it while the ink was damp on the pen that wrote it.

The First ward polls were opened promptly at sunrise. The first votes were cast by men living in the suburban portions of the city. Of the eleven first cast ten were in opposition to the streets and sewers. The advocates of public improvements were alarmed and went to work in earnest. Although it was in the early morning and the air was damp and chilly, C. Markley stood at the window and waited on the freeholders. He always handed out a straight ticket and stuck to the place nearly all day. By 8 o'clock the prospect looked brighter and as the business men came down to the offices, a great many stopped to vote. Hardly any colored voters were to be seen around these polls during the entire day. By 12 o'clock 108 votes had been cast. At 3 o'clock there were 180, all going nearly solid for the appropriations.

At the Second ward voting was begun early, mostly by the colored freeholders. Pat Oliver and Bill Redd were instructing them as they desired to vote. The former was opposed to all except the firm alarm and schools. The latter favored everything, but Bill looked as if he had lost his old-time way of forcing the issue.

At 10 o'clock 122 votes had been cast. Everything looked bright for carrying the entire list of ordinances, despite the votes cast against the streets and sewers early in the morning. Everybody thought at 12 o'clock that the court-house, jail and mayor's office appropriation had gone under. But the firemen came to the rescue and worked assiduously for the whole lot.

hangers-on into Darnall's saloon. Here most of the work was done. Ballots were handed out and names written on the back around a great red-hot stove, while the clinking of glasses at the bar made it look like anything else than election day. Whenever the voter got his tickets prepared he hustled around to the window and shoved them through a hole three inches square cut in a board. The board fitted tightly under the sash and but little wind had a chance to affect the warmth within.

Ballots were plentiful in the barrooms in the morning except for the court-house, jail and mayor's office appropriations. None of these were to be found at 10 o'clock except inside the judges' window. Finally the firemen took hold on everything and all the ballots were out. These zealous workers were at all the polls.

The Friendship boys had things their own way at the Third ward polls. The Vigilants and the Juniors were out at the other two. In fact, a fireman—it mattered not to what company he belonged—was at home at all the precincts.

They got all seven ballots—straight "fors"—together in bunches between their fingers and had them ready for the freeholder. These were thrust under his nose without ceremony. No one could refuse the firemen, and nearly everybody voted straight.

It was St. Patrick's day, and the green ribbon shone on many lappels. One or two active workers at the polls knew nothing of Erin, and did not appreciate green. They wore yellow instead.

The voting in the First ward was in the big hall of the Junior Hose Company, and was barred to everything except the firemen, and then only in case of fire.

At the Second ward precinct the early marketers and the voters often collided in the hallway of the Opera House, but in the afternoon the voters had it all to themselves.

Many business men were at the polls early, but when they saw the firemen leading the van with a straight ticket they retired.

The following tables show the votes by wards and city as cast for and against each ordinance.

	FOR.			
	First.	Second.	Third.	Tl.
Streets.....	204	204	113	521
Sewers.....	204	188	114	506
Fire department	210	193	124	527
Fire alarm.....	225	191	127	543
Schools.....	158	176	117	451
Map.....	166	155	64	384
Courthouse, etc.	150	102	48	300

AGAINST.

	First.	Second.	Third.	Tl.
Streets.....	42	23	13	77
Sewers.....	35	14	8	57
Fire Department	14	10	4	28
Fire Alarm.....	11	3	6	20
Schools.....	40	16	4	60
Map.....	38	24	34	96
Courthouse, etc.	43	30	49	112

The street ordinance carried 7 to 1; the sewer, 9 to 1; fire department, 18 to 1; fire alarm, 27 to 1; schools, 7 to 1; city map, 4 to 1; courthouse, jail and mayor's office, about 3 to 1. The average ratio is a trifle better than 7 to 1.

The judges and clerks of the election at the three wards were as follows:

First ward—Judges: J. T. Smoot, A. W. Pitman and R. K. Rice; clerks, C. E. Sweeney and H. A. Smith.

Second ward—Judges: E. T. Kindred, C. P. Read and J. W. Greenwood; clerks, W. R. Turner and W. H. Lookabill.

Third ward—Judges: S. H. Cheatham, James Buchanan and John Pepper; clerks, J. H. Hines and J. Z. Hines.

The Dead Girls Buried.

The remains of Lula and Lelia Copperidge, killed near Coyner's Monday, were interred in the Vinton cemetery yesterday evening at 3 o'clock. Rev. V. W. Wheeler, the former pastor of the family officiated in the sad services. The scholars of the Melrose Sunday-school, of which Lelia was formerly a member, sent a beautiful floral tribute in appreciation of their memory.

The Norfolk and Western deeded a lot in the cemetery at Vinton to the father of the two girls yesterday.

A Cutting Scrape.

A cutting affray occurred in Pottee's saloon last night, in which Jeff Wade, colored, received a gash across the back from a knife in the hands of H. B. Payne, a white man.

Payne was arrested by an officer and locked up at police headquarters. Wade followed and was locked up also. Payne denied the cutting, but when searched a knife was found in his pocket, the blade of which was bloody.

Jim Lee Dead.

Jim Lee, the colored man who went crazy a few days ago at Dyer's livery stable, and who was sent to the almshouse, died yesterday morning. One peculiarity of the man was that he never spoke after being taken sick, although extremely violent at times.

Mrs. Pollard Dead.

Mrs. Eliza Pollard, aged 88 years, died yesterday morning at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Haynes, 511 First avenue, n. w. She died of old age, and was throughout her life a consistent Christian and most estimable lady.

Slight Fire Last Night.

The large bill board near the Vigilants' engine house, was set on fire last night at 10 o'clock by some unknown party. The flames were quickly extinguished by the firemen before much damage was done.

For the State Organization.

The engineers of Roanoke have sent out a circular inviting all the civil and mining engineers in the State to meet here April 4, to perfect a State organization.

3,600 Men in Line.

There are now 60 men, to the mile strung out along the line of the Roanoke and Norfolk.

NEW ORLEANS QUIET.

Claims Made That Gov. Nichols Refused Protection.

NEW ORLEANS, March 17.—[Special]—The city remains very quiet. The Mafia warning received by W. S. Parkerson, who led the citizen's movement Saturday, does not make him feel uneasy, although there may be some foundation for it. Parkerson treats the letter lightly. He knows that if a hair of his head is touched it will result in terrible punishment of the Italians and Sicilians. The result of the events of Saturday is that the Provenzans and Matrangas are accusing each other of being members of the Mafia, and from this some important facts may become known.

That the Matrangas are prominent in this society of assassins there seems to be no doubt, but in the Hennessey case there was not sufficient evidence to implicate Charles Matranga. The grand jury is investigating the charges of bribery of the jurors in the Hennessey case, and it is understood they have some important clues. To-day Judge Marr, of section A, criminal district court, instructed the grand jury to make a rigid investigation of the occurrences on Saturday.

Great interest attaches to the whereabouts of Private Detective O'Malley, at whose door are laid charges of bribery. It is believed he is in hiding in this city. It is not likely that O'Malley will continue to live in New Orleans, the feeling against him is very strong. The records of the registration office in this city show that Antonio Marchesi was registered as a voter October 3, 1890. He was one of four that the Italian consul claimed were still Italian subjects. No record is found of Monasterio, Comitz or Traina.

CHICAGO, March 17.—[Special]—The committee of seven appointed by the meeting of Italians held here Sunday evening have sent a dispatch to New Orleans testifying their sympathy with the colony. Devalini, chairman of the meeting, has received the following telegram: "It was utterly impossible for me to quell or check the furious massacre. It is pretended that justice will be accorded us."

Italian Consul at New Orleans. It is claimed by the Italians here that Consul Corte called upon Governor Nichols for protection for the endangered prisoners before the lynching took place, but the Governor told him it was a matter for the municipal action and referred him to Mayor Shakespeare, who could not be found.

Frank Hagadorn was attacked in the street this morning by three Italians who heard him say that every member of the Mafia should be hung. He was severely cut about the body, and would have been killed outright had not his cries brought several men to his assistance. The Italians escaped.

RAID ON MONTE CARLO.

The Recent Successes of Englishmen at Monte Carlo Were Planned.

LONDON, March 17.—[Special]—It has been learned that the English gamblers who have recently been so successful in their operations at Monte Carlo are the agents of a syndicate formed a short time ago in London for the purpose of breaking the bank at that famous gambling resort. The scheme had its origin in the rooms of the Pall Mall Club and the plotters comprised three peers, a member of the house of commons and an army officer of well-known sporting tendencies, and a prominent London merchant.

The plan devised by this sextet was based on the experience and observation at Monte Carlo of each of the plotters, and contemplated nothing short of capitulation on the part of the backers of the famous game. Accordingly, they pooled the sum of £50,000, which was placed in the hands of two of their number, who selected the representatives of the syndicate at the gaming table. This explains the recent enormous winnings at Monte Carlo, in every case by an Englishman.

A Crevasse at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, March 17.—[Special]—The levee on the right bank of the river three miles above Canal street and nearly opposite Audubon Park, broke at midnight, causing a crevasse. The levee at that point is twelve feet high. The break is now twenty-five feet wide and ten or twelve feet deep. The Texas and Pacific railroad tracks are under water, and water is up to the cross ties of the Southern and Pacific road. The break is constantly widening and getting deeper. The Southern Pacific Company have a floating pile driver at work and a large force of men, and every effort will be made to close it.

Sunk in a Collision.

GIBRALTAR, March 17.—[Special]—The British steamship Utopia, from Italian ports, bound to New York with 700 Italian emigrants aboard, collided to-day with the British iron-clad Rodney, at anchor in Gibraltar bay, and sank soon afterward off Ragged Staff. A southwesterly was blowing. Many women and children were drowned. A large number, clinging to rigging, have been rescued by boats from the channel squadron.

The Financial Situation Improving.

BUENOS AYRES, March 17.—[Special]—The financial situation is improving. The premium on gold is declining and the rate of exchange is rising.

But Still the World Moves.

ROME, March 17.—[Special]—Prince Jerome Napoleon is dead.

Cutting Wages.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., March 17.—[Spe-

FOOD FOR THE GOSSIPS.

An Episcopal Minister Sues for Absolute Divorce—Prominent People.

RICHMOND, Va., March 17.—[Special]—Society is talking about the suit instituted here yesterday in the chancery court by Rev. Oliver J. Schoolcraft for absolute divorce from his wife.

Mr. Schoolcraft lived here for some years. He was educated at the Virginia Military Institute and the United States Naval Academy; was captain of a military company, and at one time owner of the old Enquirer in connection with Moses P. Handy and others. When he came of age he inherited a large estate which had been accumulated by his father, who was a prominent citizen of Albany, N. Y. His first wife was Mattie Ould, a noted belle of this city, who only lived a few weeks after her marriage.

Some time after her death Mr. Schoolcraft went to Europe and married Miss Ethel Bosher, of the Isle of Jersey. In Europe he studied in German and English universities, and finally took orders in the Established Church of England. The grounds for the application for divorce have not yet been made public.

Mr. Schoolcraft is a stepson of Dr. J. G. Beatty, who created a stir in New Jersey last fall by allowing one of his little daughters to put a flag over her house, which the people took for Confederate colors. Mr. Schoolcraft still claims citizenship in Richmond.

AFTER OUR BULLION.

Exporters of Gold Bars Refused Accommodation at the United States Assay Office.

NEW YORK, March 17.—[Special]—Late this afternoon Superintendent Mason, of the assay office, received notice from the director of the mint that \$1,000,000 in gold bars, ordered by Heidelberg, Ickelheimer & Co. and Lazard Freres, would not be allowed to be taken for export, and the request for bars was refused. This is the first time in eight years that the Government has refused to allow gold bars to be taken for export. Previous to that time exporters either had to ship gold coin or buy gold bars in open market.

These bars were then in the hands of bullion dealers and sometimes commanded a premium as high as 1 per cent. Three years ago the assay office had \$90,000,000 in gold bars behind its counters, but the steady drain for the last two years has reduced their stock to \$18,000,000, and the prospect of further depletion was plainly apparent. If the firms named now desire to ship gold they will have to draw gold coin from the sub-treasury. This is what one of the firms says it will do. Coin, however, by abrasion and other causes, is expected to show a loss of weight of 1/2 per cent. if re-melted on the other side, and it is thought this additional charge will prevent any further shipments unless the demand from abroad is extremely urgent.

Aristocratic Dram Shop Owners.

LONDON, March 17.—[Special]—A blue book issued by the government to-day discloses the fact that 152 peers of the realm are owners of places in which intoxicating drinks are sold. The number of dram shops owned by these peers is 1,529. The list is headed by the Earl of Derby, who is the owner of seventy-two drinking places. Next comes the Duke of Bedford with forty-eight. Then comes the Duke of Devonshire with forty-seven, followed by the Earl of Cawdor with thirty-nine, Duke of Rutland with thirty-seven, Earl of Dudley with thirty-five, Duke of Northumberland with thirty-four, and Duke of Portland with thirty-two. Included in this list is Right Rev. Richard Lewis, D. D., bishop of Llandaff, who is the owner of two places which are devoted to the sale of intoxicating liquors.

Prefers the United States.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 17.—[Special]—The bureau of American Republics has information that overtures recently made by the government of Canada to the government of British Guiana for a reciprocity treaty were rejected by the latter on the ground that an arrangement of this character with the United States is preferred. The government of British Guiana would not enter into arrangements which might prevent reciprocity with the United States.

Honolulu's New Cabinet.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 17.—[Special]—A Honolulu despatch dated February 25 says the supreme court has decided that the queen has a right to appoint a new cabinet. The queen has announced her cabinet as follows: Samuel Parker, premier and minister of foreign affairs; H. A. Wideman, minister of finance; C. N. Spencer, minister of the interior, and W. A. Whiting, attorney-general.

Change of Venue Granted.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., March 17.—[Special]—Judge Young to-day changed the venue for the trial of Alexander Campbell; for the murder of Mamie Joseph, from here to Jacksonville. The jury panel was exhausted without obtaining a juror. Every man but four had formed an opinion. The murder was the most cold-blooded ever committed here, and indignation still runs high.

The Naval Wrecks.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., March 17.—[Special]—The United States steam tug Triana will become a total loss. She is fast going to pieces. The chances are still favorable for the Nina. Nothing has yet been saved from the Galena. A violent southwest wind is prevailing. Wreckers are working.

Cutting Wages.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., March 17.—[Spe-

APPOINTMENT

Where the Pre Will Go.

A TILT ABOUT TEMPERANCE

Lively Scenes in the Conference Room.

Was the Report of the Temperance Committee as Adopted by the Last General Conference a Political Document?—Interesting Discussion of the Educational Interests—Many Minor Matters—Next Session of Conference to Meet in Harrisonburg Next March—The Ministers Leaving to Get Ready to Move.

The last day of the Methodist Episcopal Conference witnesses the liveliest discussion of the past week. It was on the majority and minority reports of the committee on temperance at the afternoon session. Both reports were almost identically the same with the exception that the minority report contained a clause endorsing the report of the last general conference on temperance.

As soon as the minority report was read Dr. Whisner moved to table, but the motion was lost. Rev. Mr. Smithson said that he did not want to see this conference show that it was afraid to stand by the principles and endorse the action of the general conference by adopting the minority report.

Dr. Ferguson charged that the committee was trying to dodge the issue, having prepared the vote with a small attendance, the chairman refusing to call another meeting. This brought Rev. J. S. Hutchison, chairman of the committee, and Rev. J. W. Watts Shoaff, to their feet, who resented the charge.

This was getting lively indeed when the bishop reminded the gentlemen that the discussion was getting intemperate.

Dr. Whisner raised the point of order that the conference could not indorse the action of the General Conference, as it carried with it the right to condemn.

Rev. Mr. Bragg thought that the General Conference should be indorsed, as articles had been published throughout the bounds of the conference charging that the General Conference was becoming partisan in political matters.

Rev. Mr. Denny thought the only question was whether or not the General Conference should be indorsed. There was nothing in the discipline or usage that made it necessary to indorse the General Conference, but there was nothing wrong in the indorsement.

Dr. Gardner addressed the conference in favor of the minority report. On motion of A. O. Armstrong the conference resolved to take a vote at 6:10. C. M. Armstrong got the floor in opposition to the minority report. He vigorously attacked the General Conference temperance declarations and declared that they were political.

He appealed to the conference on behalf of its history and traditions to stand by the principles of Methodism, declaring that general conference had taken a step toward infringing up the privileges of the members of the church as citizens and toward Romanism.

At the conclusion of Mr. Armstrong's remarks the vote was taken and the minority report was adopted by a vote of 99 to 41.

The minority report was signed by Revs. J. R. Van Horn, C. M. Bragg, G. E. Ray, J. W. Wood and J. D. Roderick.

THE MORNING SESSION.

Interesting Reports of Boards and Committees.

The sixth and last day's session was opened with devotional exercises by Rev. P. H. Hamill. Immediately after the reading of the minutes question 20, "Are all the preachers blameless in their life and official administration?" was called and the characters of the preachers of Winchester, Rockingham, Roanoke, Lewisburg and Moorefield districts were examined and passed.

The name of W. S. Holland in the Winchester district was passed over without examination, and finally Rev. Rumsey Smithson stated that Mr. Holland asked to withdraw from the conference and the church.

Rev. A. M. Cockley, of Lexington, made a statement about the building of a new church at that place, saying that it was a monument to the zeal and energy of the ladies of the church, they having given \$1,000 of the first payment of \$1,500.

Dr. Ferguson stated that there was